

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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VOL. XXV.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1849.

No. 3747 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MORTON BAY

THE STEAM-PACKET
TAMAH.

J. Allen, Commander, will
sail to-morrow, Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf.

8437 STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND
LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT ROME AND RYD, TWO FOLD DAY,

THE IRON STEAM
SHIP SHAMROCK.

George Gleeson, Commander,

will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY,

1st June, at 6 p.m.

JAS. PATERSON,
Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

8176 FOR THE HUNTER'S RIVER.

THE fine fast-sailing
vessel YOUNG QUEEN.

is now ready to receive cargo

for the above place, and will sail to-

morrow, (Wednesday), for freight, &c.,

apply on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf;

&c. or to

Ma. B. FOLK,

656 George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine schooner PHOEBE.

Alexander Collins, master,

having the principal part

of her cargo engaged, will sail before noon;

For freight or passage, having supercargo accom-

modation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 470 George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

THE packet brig CHRISTINA,

Saunders, master, will sail for

the above named port, this

Day, Tuesday, the 22nd instant. For freight or

passage apply to the master, on board, at the

Sydney Flour Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,

Bussex-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE schooner MUNIFEX.

169 tons, Captain Hayle, now

taking in coal at Newcastle,

for Hobart Town, will call at this port for

freight and passengers, should sufficient in-

durance offer. Early application is neces-

sary to

GEORGE THORNE AND CO.,

Lower George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM.

234 tons, Henry T. Fox, comander, having the

greater portion of her cargo engaged will have

quick despatch. For freight or passage, having

modest accommodations, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at the Circular

Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

8038 FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine new brig WILD IRISH GIRL.

136 tons, J. Barrington, master, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the

Master, or to what is

MESSRS. MONTFORD GRAHAM, & CO.,

8265 8, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT FAIRY AND PORT-

LAND BAY.

THE fine schooner MARGARET,

49 tons, John Rees, master.

For freight or passage apply

to the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

R. T. FORD,

8 Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine A1 barque MARY CATHERINE,

365 tons register, Isaac Warner, Commander, has excellent accom-

modation for passengers, and will sail in a

month, having the greater part of her cargo

on board.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

L. AND S. BEYER,

Lower George-street.

May 16. 8093 FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE fine teak-built brig R. G. I. A.

191 tons register, Johnson, master, will sail positively on

Saturday next, the 26th instant. For freight or

passage apply to the Master, on board, at

Messrs. THACKER AND CO.,

Port-street; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

7267 NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER LOUISA FOR CALIFORNIA.

ALL PASSENGERS by the

above vessel are requested

to be on board by Thursday

morning, the 21st instant; but

will a few berths (Cabin and Steerage) dis-

engaged. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE,

All accounts against the ship must be

settled in duplicates by Wednesday next; to

J. B. METCALFE,

May 22. 8397

FOR SINGAPORE,

CALLING AS SOONASBY FOR NEW DAYS.

THE fine A1 BARQUE SYMMETRY,

300 tons, Charles Young, Com-

mender, will sail on Monday,

the 28th instant. For freight or passage apply

to the Master, on board, at

G. F. DAVIDSON,

At Messrs. Young and Co.'s; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

470, George-street.

This vessel will return direct to Sydney, and offers a favourable opportunity for parties re-

quiring supplies from that part of the world.

8405 FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast sailing A1

barque JULINDUR,

530 tons register, H. Burn, Commander.

This vessel having the greater portion of her

cargo on board, will sail positively on the 1st

June. She offers an eligible conveyance for

passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board, at

Campbell's Wharf to

BROWN AND CO.;

Or, to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

7282 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA,
THE fast-sailing new
schooner ALBION,

John Euston, master, will

sail for San Francisco on 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply to

S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
Macquarie-place.

7003 FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS.

THE well-known fast-

sailing ship MIDLOTHIAN,

Joseph Gibson, commander.

She has the greater portion of her cargo on

board, (now very excellent accommodation for

passengers, carrying an experienced Surgeon),

and will sail in June. Apply to the

Commander, on board, at

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;

or to

MONTEFIORI, GRAHAM, AND CO.

8018

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1
Brig THOMAS HENRY,

361 tons register, George

Jury, Commander, will sail on the 28th

instant. Has accommodation for a few

passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

May 10.

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1
brig QUINTIN LEITCH,

613 tons register, Lewis Po-

ter, Commander, is now

taking in cargo, and having a considerable

portion engaged, will have quick despatch.

By order of the Committee, on board,

W. S. GRAY,

Honorary Secretary.

8117 FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new barque ELIZABETH ARCHER,

Al 12 years, 338 tons,

Charles Cobb, commander. Ap-

ply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

May 21. 8117 FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRESS ON CALIFORNIA.**

Surrounding, however, that in this case all that glistens does not cut to the gold; and supposing that all the enterprise of the United States shall be drawn into this channel, and countless millions of sterling gold be torn from the bowels of the earth, and brought suddenly into use, what will be the most obvious and probable result? To this the discoverer replies, and to the nation to which they belong, the prospect is not a happy one. Suddenly to become rich is a dangerous temptation. How many men have been ruined in England within the last ten years, simply by suddenly coming to a great inheritance. No man of any experience, seeing 100 men depart to pick up gold in California, would anticipate a long or happy life to more than two out of the number. Nor the prospect of the State itself much better. Serious, earnest labour is the best way to wealth. The truth is, that an equal proportion of the middle and lower classes should be attracted from the plough and the loom, to seek for gold in this newly-found El Dorado, would be a calamity to the United States, not to be balanced by an influx of millions into their public exchequer. Truth to tell, if the statements made should prove to be correct, and if a prodigious discovery of gold should really take place in California, we decline to think England, after all, is to be the greatest loser in the end. And this for two reasons.—1. She largely supplies the United States with manufactures, and is, of course, benefited by any circumstances which makes her customer full of money; but 2, there is no nation under heaven so largely interested in having gold in abundance. She has a debt of £800,000,000 sterling; and her lawmakers have lately resolved that gold shall be the measure of this debt. By so doing, they have really discharged the burden of that obligation. But if any one could now rapidly throw into the European market about £60,000,000 or £80,000,000 in gold, this vast injustice would be remedied. The quantity of gold abounding being doubled, it would be twice as easy to pay the interest of the debt as it is now. To England, therefore, any fact if true, resembling this from California, sounds like the promise of a remission of national taxes.

The consideration of the astronomical results, immediate and remote, that this remarkable discovery may probably produce, as regards both the United States and the world at large, would open many curious and interesting questions, which merit a fuller treatment than our present limits permit. In particular the nature and extent of the effect which the working of these California mines may be likely to have on the bullion market of the world, is a subject to which we reserve a separate discussion at an early opportunity. For the present we must content ourselves with having mentioned some of the consequences by which this extraordinary boon of nature and fortune will not improbably be attended, in the case of its immediate recipients. There can be no doubt that, however the mining speculation may turn out, California will be rapidly peopled, and its vast agricultural and commercial capabilities as rapidly developed. There is no reason to suppose that the progress of the mining and the agricultural interests of the country. On the contrary, they will probably depend upon each other. Humboldt describes the neighbourhood of the Guanaxaro mine, in Mexico, as reminding him of the luxuriant plains of Lombardy; and in Chili, the rivers which wash down gold are described by another traveller as flowing through the richest corn fields. At first, no doubt, the attraction of gold-digging will draw numbers from the most eligible and useful pursuits; but, as profits diminish, and as the avaricious soul becomes appropriated, will find their level again; and the establishment of a prosperous export trade in gold will prove so conducive to general wealth and civilization in California, as did a similar trade, during the early part of the seventeenth century, in Peru, and, in the latter part of the 18th century, in Mexico. With regard to the moral results, some misgivings may be entertained. It may be apprehended that the shrivelled and practical character of the Americans will preserve them from falling into habits of gambling, profuseness, and of indolence, such as have generally proved the bane of those countries in which the precious metals form the chief source of wealth. Nor shall we be at all surprised if the want of labour, which will be felt in California, should attract slaves, owners and slaves from the southern states, and also from the West, and great numbers of ideal institutions, which are currently immigrating over America. On every ground it may fairly be anticipated that our future intelligences from the valley of the Sacramento and the ridges of the Sierra Nevada will be fraught with interest both to the commercial and the philosophical observer, and that it will be long before the gold district of California ceases to merit a conspicuous place in the attention of mankind.

Any El Dorado, real or fabulous, is sure to prove a rich field of economical and moral trials. A great revolution—a wonderful change in the manners of the world, and especially in that of the United States—will be the immediate result; but in order that we may avail ourselves of our geographical position, and secure to this country the advantages that will result from this new order of things, we must expedite communication between that distant part of our territory and the Atlantic coast. The trade of Asia and China is, and has been for a long series of years, monopolized by England, and our rivals, to a certain extent, in the exchange of the precious metals for the tea and silk of that portion of the world. It is carried on, too, with disadvantages which we, from our geographical position, would be exempt from, provided we availed ourselves of the facilities which the God of nature has bestowed upon us so liberally. We have the gold and silver on the spot, as is proved by the recent discoveries in California. In this respect we are on our own ground, and of a common kind; and in addition, an advantage of still greater importance—that is, in the facilities which we possess of uniting the eastern and western shores of our territory by railroad. As matters now stand, we are distant from San Francisco nineteen thousand miles; to all intents and purposes, we in New York are nearer to that part of our territory than Liverpool is, for vessels from both ports to the Cape, thereby encountering the well-known port of Callao, and the navigation, in addition to making the voyage of the duration of from four to five months. In the proposed union, therefore, fully sixteen thousand miles in the distance between New York and San Francisco would be saved; for a railroad from the Mississippi to California, through the Rocky Mountains, by the Great South Pass, which, by the way, seems to have been exacted by nature for the express purpose of a railroad from the center to the western shore of the American continent, would not be longer than two thousand five hundred miles. The advantages of such a union were never more apparent than they are now. It is clear and evident that if this communication were formed, and these mines of gold and silver in California are as prolific as they are represented to be, we would have the means in our power of controlling the commerce of the whole continent. We could overcome the dangers and delays of navigation around the Cape, and we would possess the sole of all commerce in an unlimited degree.

—*New York Herald.*

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It would be highly interesting to speculate at length upon the consequences likely to result from such an influx of gold. The nominal rise of all commodities, the unprecedented fluctuation in prices, will produce human misery enough to sink even Satan's own innate thirst of power. Government, on the bank of the river, will be unable to pay up their debts, taking up their stocks at par, and strictly redeeming the plighted faith of the State; but reducing the holders of Government securities from affluence to poverty. At the first tidings of the probable depreciation in gold, all the minims of fortune, all the rich whose wealth consists in gold, or in securities which represent gold, such as bank stock, state stock, insurance, canal, railroads, or turnpike stock, will be compelled to sell, and the price which has a stated value in dollars stamped upon it, will take the alarm, and begin looking about for investments which cannot be affected by the depreciation of gold; and then such a scramble for real estate will take place as will

make the United States forget 1790.—*New York Journal.*

Property will increase in price, but not in value. The intrinsic worth of a house or a farm will remain the same, because they contribute to a man's wants. So with everything else of the kind. Gold and silver will, however, depreciate, because their only value consists in their scarcity. Let the quantity of gold or silver now in the world be multiplied a hundredfold, and its value will depreciate in a similar ratio, because it is valuable only on account of its scarcity. The more plentiful it becomes, the cheaper it will become. The value of the vaue of houses, merchandise, and property of all kinds which are required for the subsistence and luxury of mankind, and which alone constitute real wealth, will be of the same intrinsic value as they were before, although it may take twice, or perhaps three times, as much of the precious metals to purchase a given quantity of these articles as it did under the old. It is evident, therefore, that those who take time by the forelock, and purchase property necessary for man's uses and wants at the present valuation of gold, would, in the course of a few years, as far at least as the accumulation of gold goes, be vast gainers by the operation. Others, however, will be losers—for example, the annuitants in England, who receive 3 and 4 per cent. on money invested in funds, and 3 per cent. on their annuities. In the event of these discoveries in California being as great as they are represented to be, reduce them from comparative influence to poverty; for gold, becoming more plentiful, would become cheaper, and seven per cent, would be no more valuable in exchange for the commodities of life than 3 per cent. is now.—*New York Times.*

Now, December 12.—The California gold fever is raging here with terrible violence. Not more than 24 ships have sailed, or are about sailing, in the short space of three weeks. One hundred yesterday refused space of weeks. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were paid for passage to California, and the buyers for the operation. That if any one could now rapidly throw into the European market about £60,000,000 or £80,000,000 in gold, this vast injustice would be remedied. The quantity of gold abounding being doubled, it would be twice as easy to pay the interest of the debt as it is now. To England, therefore, any fact if true, resembling this from California, sounds like the promise of a remission of national taxes.

The consideration of the astronomical results, immediate and remote, that this remarkable discovery may probably produce, as regards both the United States and the world at large, would open many curious and interesting questions, which merit a fuller treatment than our present limits permit. In particular the nature and extent of the effect which the working of these California mines may be likely to have on the bullion market of the world, is a subject to which we reserve a separate discussion at an early opportunity. For the present we must content ourselves with having mentioned some of the consequences by which this extraordinary boon of nature and fortune will not improbably be attended, in the case of its immediate recipients. There can be no doubt that, however the mining speculation may turn out, California will be rapidly peopled, and its vast agricultural and commercial capabilities as rapidly developed. There is no reason to suppose that the progress of the mining and the agricultural interests of the country. On the contrary, they will probably depend upon each other. Humboldt describes the neighbourhood of the Guanaxaro mine, in Mexico, as reminding him of the luxuriant plains of Lombardy; and in Chili, the rivers which wash down gold are described by another traveller as flowing through the richest corn fields. At first, no doubt, the attraction of gold-digging will draw numbers from the most eligible and useful pursuits; but, as profits diminish, and as the avaricious soul becomes appropriated, will find their level again; and the establishment of a prosperous export trade in gold will prove so conducive to general wealth and civilization in California, as did a similar trade, during the early part of the seventeenth century, in Peru, and, in the latter part of the 18th century, in Mexico. With regard to the moral results, some misgivings may be entertained. It may be apprehended that the shrivelled and practical character of the Americans will preserve them from falling into habits of gambling, profuseness, and of indolence, such as have generally proved the bane of those countries in which the precious metals form the chief source of wealth. Nor shall we be at all surprised if the want of labour, which will be felt in California, should attract slaves, owners and slaves from the southern states, and also from the West, and great numbers of ideal institutions, which are currently immigrating over America. On every ground it may fairly be anticipated that our future intelligences from the valley of the Sacramento and the ridges of the Sierra Nevada will be freighted with interest both to the commercial and the philosophical observer, and that it will be long before the gold district of California ceases to merit a conspicuous place in the attention of mankind.

—*New York Herald.*

MR. J. RICKARDS

HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of the late JAMES SIMMONS, Esq., Hunter-street, THIS MORNING, At Eleven o'clock, Wearing apparel Writing desks Pistols Three silver watches One patent lever ditto And A great variety of sundries. Terms—Cash. 8435

TUESDAYS MISCELLANEOUS SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

MR. W. G. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,

THIS MORNING, At Eleven o'clock, Double diamond doublets

Terms at sale. 8266

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

SEARCH, BLUE, MANGO PICKLES, SALTS, BOTTLED FRUITS, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD.

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

At 11 o'clock, Terms at sale. 8267

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA, SHOKEPERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. J. CURBY will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, in George-street, opposite the Police Office.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,

At 11 o'clock, An assortment of Soft Goods, consisting of—

Coats, trousers, twill shirts, regatta shirts, cotton hose, women's hose, gunpowder, shot, pickles, fruits, salad oil, negrohead tobacco, scales and weights, steelyards, bag of rice, bag of pepper, mustard, and curry powder; and a variety of articles too numerous to detail. 8127

TO CABINMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, in Kent street, two doors from Windmill-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with out-houses, and a large yard, with shed adapted for cabin, or hay and corn dealers, being very convenient to the shipping. 8117

Also, a House situate in Kent-street, North, near the Gas Works, containing twelve rooms, with shop, cellar, stables, &c. Apply next door, to Mr. F. SMYRE. 8118

TO LET, four unfurnished rooms, being No. 5, Woolloomooloo-green, Apply on the premises, near the Riley Estate. 8350

TO LET, a House situate in Kent-street, North, near the Gas Works, containing twelve rooms, with shop, cellar, stables, &c. Apply next door, to Mr. F. SMYRE. 8350

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Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1849.

Late English News.

Sydney Herald Office,
Tuesday, noon.

The arrival of the Pemberton at Port Phillip put our southern contemporaries in possession of English news to the 29th January, which we lose no time in laying before our readers. For the following summary and extracts we are principally indebted to the *Daily News* and *Melbourne Herald*.

The principal items of importance are that the progress in improvement is unchecked, and the most cheering anticipations are everywhere prevalent. On the 18th January, a day for the commencement of the February sales was fixed upon; it was generally believed the 1st February was to be the date. Larger prices in low priced wools were confidently expected; a brisk demand for all staples is confidently calculated upon, as also a considerable advance in price. Tallow was flat, owing to the heavy importations that had taken place from all quarters, and no improvement was counted on in this article. The prices realized on tallow shipped by the Posthumous ranged from 40s. 3d.—40s. 6d.—40s. 9d. to 41s. 6d.

All descriptions of produce were in demand, which was expected to be permanent. A general and complete change for the better was expected. Trade in all the manufacturing districts was extremely brisk, and very extensive orders from the continent constantly flowing in. Cotton had risen 7½ per cent., and linens 5 per cent. Musters on the continent were tolerably quiet. The funds on the 28th January ruled at 89½—7½.

In the writ of error case of MEAGHER, O'BRIEN, McMANUS, and others, judgment has been given for the Crown—the prisoners were sent back to durance. Little or no excitement prevailed.

It appears to be generally agreed that the battle of the estimates is to be chiefly confined to the triple defences of the nation—the army, navy, and ordnance.

In consequence of the death of Lord AUCKLAND, the Board of Admiralty is now composed of the Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, Bart.; Rear Admiral JAMES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS, C.B.; MAURICE FREDERICK FITZARDINGE BERKELEY, Esq., C.B.; Lord JOHN HAY, C.B.; the Hon. WM. FRANCIS COPWER, and ALEXANDER MILNE, Esq.

The next news from the Continent is likely to be important, for it was pretty generally known that diplomatic arrangements were on foot between the principal Roman Catholic Powers to put an end to the Roman Revolution, and to restore Pius IX. to the temporal sovereignty of the Papal States. It is now admitted that orders have been transmitted to Toulon by the French Govern-

ment, directing the immediate equipment of a very considerable armament, which is generally supposed to be destined to carry into effect this arrangement.

In France a movement was on foot to call on the Assembly to dissolve—the President continued to be most enthusiastically received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This usual amusements and rejoicings of the Carnival have been prohibited for this season.

Viscount Palmerston was much indisposed, but getting better.

The British surveying steamer Pandora had taken on board 280,000 dollars worth of California gold, which would be landed at Panama and thence sent across the Isthmus to Chagres, where it would be shipped in a steamer to Southampton.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Russian forces are on the Frontiers of Moldavia ready to commence hostilities in favour of Austria.

The present Baron Auckland (the Earldom being extinct) will be the first Bishop of Sodor and Man who has ever sat in the House of Peers.

Madame A. Blanqui has been arrested on suspicion of having favoured the escape of Barthélémy and Lacombe from prison.

The elector of Lambeth, Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes' former constituents, have presented that gentleman with a testimonial of their esteem.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Darley Main, within three miles of Barnsley, (England), occasioned by fire damp, in which seventy-eight lives were lost.

The cholera was disappearing from some parts of the Continent, viz., at Moscow, St. Petersburg, &c. At Vienna it was severe, and in Holland exceedingly so.

It was advancing gradually into France—from Calais to Lille, thence to Arras; it has also appeared in Yport and Havre.

Mr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, has been appointed his Majesty's Consul in China, and has departed for his destination.—An extensive fall of chalk had occurred at Shakespeare's Cliff; the quantity detached was about 100,000 tons.—Colonel Blacker, one of the Grand Masters of the Irish Orange Lodges, has been expelled the brotherhood, by reason of his having subscribed towards the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel.—A number of ships were to be at once laid on with emigrants for the Cape of Good Hope.—Generals Krabsky, Dietrich, Moga, and Mayer, have been arrested at Vienna for having taken part with the Hungarians.

It was rumoured that the King of Naples had been shot at.—The Hon. John Elliot has been appointed one of the Secretaries to the Board of Control, vice Mr. Wyse, late M.P. for Waterford, resigned.—Cholera has reappeared at Constantinople.—A collision had taken place between the House of Assembly at Jamaica and the Council, upon the consideration of the Estimates.—The Marquis of Anglesea has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in place of Earl Talbot.—The inhabitants of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and other places, had nominated an influential deputation to wait upon the Home Secretary, praying him to advise a revision of the Liturgy.

The address in the Lords will be moved by Lord Bruce, and seconded by Lord Bateman.

St. JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—We regret to announce by accounts from Mazatlan, under date November 29, that her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, 22, Captain Kellett, had arrived at that port from Behring's Straits, without having been able to obtain any intelligence of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

The War in Hungary was proceeding in insignificant skirmishes. The country was overrun by Imperial troops, and several parties of note had been outlawed by Prince Windischgratz.

The Hon. George S. Jerningham has been appointed Secretary to the British

Embassy at the Ottoman Porte; Daniel Blair, Esq., Surgeon-General for British Guiana; and George Marsh, Esq., Resident Magistrate at Mossel Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

The following deaths are recorded:

At Glasgow, Professor Thompson, of cholera, General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, in his 72nd year, Henry Collin the Scotch marriage factor, who resided at Lamerton, and during his ministry celebrated six thousand marriages, Mr. R. Caddell, the eminent Scotch publisher, the Hon. Thomas McCormick (uris, of the parish of St. Thomas (east Jamaica) has committed suicide, the Right Hon. Anthony Richard Blake, Chief Remembrancer, Ireland, aged 63 years, and the Earl Talbot, at Ingleside Hall, Staffordshire.

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rate securities which are most unevenly charged. Thus, on substantial bills 3 or 4 per cent. may be, and is, generally charged at the present time, nor can there be much reason for complaint if the money is profitably employed. A trader turns his money more than once during the year, and if he makes not a good percentage, borrowed capital will avail him little, whether 4 or 5 per cent. be charged. Not that the obtainment of cash at 3 or 3½ per cent. upon general bills would be a disadvantage, but that it is highly essential to secure equality, to be careful that money is not a drug one day and an article of usury the next. The Bank Directors have been blamed, for relaxing and then putting on the "screw," and although we see no breakers ahead, we hope, in common with others, that the commercial enterprise of the present year will so far increase as to afford greater employment for money than has been the case during the last year or two. Should the tide of bullion continue to flow into England, and it really seems like it, for this week more than 1,000,000 dollars have been received by the Mexican mail, and various amounts by private ship, we see no reason why money should not become still cheaper, since there is not a corresponding export or a balance of trade against us, but we notice around us such a tendency to speculate, such a running to and fro to get up an excitement about something, and to persuade everybody that money will soon be worth little or nothing, and therefore that there should be a "rush" to buy something, that, with the recollection of two or three "prosperity seasons" constantly and vividly before us, we do feel it our duty to deprecate rash changes. After what we have said, our readers will not be surprised to learn that the Bank of England has this week made no alteration in its minimum rate of three per cent.

The state of the manufacturing markets has been satisfactory since our last, and the orders coming forward from India and America are good. The China trade offers no encouragement, nor are the West India Islands likely to prove good customers; but we are looking to new channels, not forgetting California, by the way. In raw staples, including wool, cotton, indigo, sugar, there is a good deal doing, and it is now the turn of holders to exhibit some of that reluctance to deal, which, only a short time since, was all on the side of the buyers.

The movement in the Funds has been of importance this week. For the first two or three days the quotations of Consols were comparatively steady, but with every appearance of firmness. On Thursday the rising tendency became more conspicuous, and the improvement was from 90½ to 91. Yesterday there was a further rise to 91½. An impulse was given to prices by the announcement that the French government is likely to reduce its army by upwards of 100,000 men—a wise accordance with economical policy likely to be followed here, and which has been semi-officially promised. It is not, however, the army and navy only that we have to look to in England. Where are our commissioners and placemen to be made to disgorge, or at least, to be dismissed. Whatever improves our revenue, and, at the same time, lessens our burdens, will give security to the national creditor, and we are not surprised, seeing the abundance of cash, that Consols should be looked to. In this way, stock being scarce, a further rise of 1 or 2 per cent., in the absence of adverse or political events, is not considered improbable. Bank Stock, and all the other securities, have participated in the advance.

Consols for money have fluctuated this week from 89½ to 91½; and for the Account, 89½ to 91½. The Exchequer Bills (June) have been marked 46s. to 49s. premium; and East India Bonds 45s. to 50s. premium. Bank Stock has been at 188½ to 196; and East India Stock at 240½ to 245. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have alternated from 90½ to 92½; and the Reduced Three per Cent., from 90 to 91½.

(From the London New Price Current, January 26.)

Although the markets continue to be largely supplied with Colonial Produce, still no disposition is manifested by home dealers to do business with less freedom. Prices for the primary articles close much the same as on this day week. By private treaty the sales concluded have been somewhat important, whereas the articles submitted to public competition were in most instances disposed of. For the continental market there continues to be an active demand for sugar and coffee, whilst most other articles are getting more into repute for that purpose. In goods used in the process of manufacture the sales made are greater than last week, and

higher rates are obtained for cotton and wool; other articles realised full terms. For metals, orders for most articles continue to get larger, and quotations are looking up. The quantity of goods and produce come to hand is much less than in the former week, and the deliveries show a further increase. This has been another week favourable for trade and commerce in all respects, with every prospect of a continuance, as the demand for labour continues to get greater all over the country. Our manufacturers are busily engaged, whilst prices continue to rise for articles the result of British industry, and the quantity of money on offer is greater than heretofore. For bread-stuffs and provisions prices also have still a downward tendency. A further improvement is also apparent in business at nearly all the foreign markets. For British Securities a rise in quotation is visible this week, and Railway shares met a greater share of attention. Only a limited number of public sales of goods or produce are declared; the quantity of E. I. indigo is large. A sample of washed virgin gold arrived from California on Friday morning, and was exhibited in the London Commercial Sale Rooms, and attracted much attention; it was a fine specimen, and of brilliant colour. Several consignments are on the way to London and Liverpool.

(The CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—Letters from California state that further discoveries had been made in the gold region, which yield even more abundant supplies than the previous diggings. According to the latest accounts the gathering amounted on the average to about 100,000 dollars daily, and was constantly increasing without apparently an exhaustion or any limit to the supply. There was a great amount of distress among the diggers from the want of the common necessities of life, and attended with very heavy sickness and mortality. Men loaded with gold appeared like haggard vagabonds, clothed in filthy garments of the meanest kind. To show the value at which liquors are estimated, it is stated that one man, who had two barrels of brandy, sold them at the mines by the small wine glass at rates which realised him 14,000 dollars in gold. Everything, and particularly articles of food and raiment, were at most unheard of prices; for gold was so plentiful in the possession of every one, that it seemed to have lost its value. Daily additions are being made to the numbers employed in digging. No portion of the vast flood of emigration from the United States had arrived. A party of Mormons had collected large quantities of gold in the neighbourhood of the Salt Lake; while on a journey one of them lost a mule with 1280 dollars' worth of gold on its back. The animal being frightened ran off in the midst of a vast plain, and was irretrievably lost. A person lately returned from the "diggings" states that cattle were plentiful in the country, vegetables generally scarce, and very little fruit. There was a considerable quantity of flour at Sutter's Fort, and large quantities were pouring in. He also says that he has read no account that all exaggerates either the quantity or the quality of the gold. He further states that gold is found in dry ravines as well as those covered with water. Persons who collect with any kind of system pass three times the quantity of dust and ore as those who are digging anywhere do. A party of some 20 or 30 were exploring a dry ravine that led to a mountain supposed to be rich with the precious ore; when near its base, they came suddenly upon a spot which glittered with gold dust and ore, caused by the washing from the mountains. In an instant every man threw himself upon the ground where lay scattered the treasure, and sprawling out his arms and legs, claimed a right to that portion of the earth. The title was regarded by each as good, and the average yield in a short time was upwards of 300 dollars. Accounts received from Mazatlan inform us that vessels had arrived there from California with gold, some of which had been assayed, and found to average 21 carats. It is stated in the New York papers that the Government had recently received very late advices from the gold region of such a glowing and glittering character as even to justify the withholding the particulars from the public. The New York shipping lists exhibit a large number of vessels up for California, and numbers were sailing daily, full of passengers and goods. Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, of New York are having a vessel constructed in three sections, so as to be transported on shipboard to California.—*Times*, 24th January.

EMIGRATION.—Plymouth, Jan. 22.—The full-rigged ship Pemberton, Captain J. H. Richardson, arrived here from Liverpool on the 12th instant, for the purpose of embarking Irish girls for Sydney. This fine vessel belongs to Messrs. Lodge and Pritchard, of Liverpool, and registered 1263 tons; her passenger deck runs flush from stem to stern, with an average height of eight feet and a half between decks; the larboard quarter is fitted for a hospital, and the starboard bow is screened off for 11 Irish married couples, passengers. Double bed places for the girls, measuring six feet long, by three feet four inches broad, are ranged in two tiers all round the sides of the ship, the lower tier being one foot from the deck, so as to admit of free ventilation underneath. Her fittings include portable swinging fire-places, an extensive cooking apparatus distinct from that of the crew, a life-boat, life buoys, &c. The captain and a few deck officers, occupy a poor cabin, which has a chief entrance from the main deck and a sub-entrance near the ship's wheel. The crew are berthed forward on the main deck in a top-gallant forecastle, middle forecastle, and round-house. By this desirable arrangement there is a total separation of the accommodation of the crew and the passengers. On Saturday last, the girls were carefully mustered on board the ship in the Sound, by Mr. W. H. Foulds, the officer of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. These orphans were all above twelve and under twenty years of age, had a fine healthy appearance, and seemed well pleased with their destination. They were selected as follows:—From the Poor Law Union at Roscrea, 60; Nenagh, 40; Limerick, 50; Kilrush, 30; Lisnakea, 20; Tipperary, 40; Mallow, 20; South Dublin 7; from the Dublin Royal Hibernian Military Asylum, 24; and from the Cork Foundling Hospital, 16; in all 307, under charge of a head matron, 1 school mistress, and 4 sub-matrons. After they had been mustered and sent below, the crew, consisting of 63 persons, were inspected by Her Majesty's Emigration Officer, Lieutenant Carew, R. N., who in addition to some general advice, endeavoured in the most feeling manner to impress upon the minds of the men the propriety of treating the unfortunate orphans with every proper respect during the voyage. This officer subsequently examined the ship's provisions, fittings, &c. Dr. Sullivan, who has made eight voyages to Australia, has charge of the passengers; through his application additional deck lights and ventilations have been fitted to the ship. Thus in every way the bodily and physical wants of these expatriated girls have been cared for. The mental abilities of those from the unions have received little or no cultivation—scarcely any one can write, and very few can read. To aid them in this deficiency, and to provide suitable employment during the long and tedious voyage is the peculiar object of the benevolent institution denominated the Female Emigration Employment Society, which distributes its donations by the hands of the Rev. T. C. Childs, minister of St. Mary's, Devonport, a gentleman who (with Mr. Allen) received the orphans on their leaving the main deck of the Pemberton, and was soon actively employed in giving them spiritual and moral advice, in kindly ranging them in classes, supplying them with books and appointing teachers and monitors to instruct them on the passage. The latter were selected mainly from the girls of the Dublin Asylum and the Cork Foundling Hospital, whose education, discipline, and general appearance, reflected credit on the conductors of those humane establishments. There is every reason to hope that the efforts of Mr. Childs will, under Providence, be attended with the most successful results.—*Times*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A very lamentable event has occurred in the parish of Govan, of which the following are the particulars, so far as we have learned them. Recently a young gentleman returned from Australia to visit relations in the neighbourhood, and before leaving, had a slight accident with a nail in the foot, which, however, perhaps neglected during the passage home, caused the great toe-nail to grow into the flesh. To remove pain and inconvenience, he resolved to submit to an operation, which a respectable surgeon in Govan was employed to perform on Wednesday last. Preparatory to doing so, the surgeon resolved to make use of chloroform; but the patient after inhaling the gas almost instantly expired.—*Glasgow, Saturday Post*.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—Some three years ago the newspaper world was startled with rumours of a grand speculation. It was discovered, or, at least, the discovery was announced, that a number of enterprising publishers had for many years been grossly imposed upon; and that the sum of fivepence (including a penny stamp) was a shameful tax levied upon the community by the greediness of newspaper proprietors, who, by means of the selfish monopoly which they had created, were enabled to keep up this exorbitant price. Accordingly, it was determined to establish a cheap paper, and the *Daily News* was the result. Judging by the most ordinary rules of arithmetic, we find that the experiment would be a failure, and such it has proved. For a considerable period, however, our predictions were ridiculed, or treated as the last dying efforts of interested and disappointed rivals. When, indeed, for a period of very short duration, one of our contemporaries lowered his price, the suicidal act appeared to favour the low-priced theory, and panics were chanted over the approaching downfall of all the "high-priced journals." Time, however, has shown our first mentioned contemporary the folly of his experiment, for which we sus-

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORt PHILIP.

ARRIVAL AT MELBOURNE.—May 11. Raven, brig, Bell, from Lancast. 12. Sophia, sailing. Thomas, 10th instant. Port Fairy 8th, and Warrnambool 10th instant. Sarah, brig, Oldham, 215 tons, from Shanghai, 14. Pemberton, ship, 1253 tons, Richardson, Commander, from Plymouth 29th January. Passenger—Miss Daley, and 343 immigrants. Dr. John Sullivan, Surgeon Superintendent; Cockermouth Castle, brig, 231 tons, A. Wood, Commander, from Sydney 5th instant. AT GIBRALTAR.—May 13. Sir George Seymour, ship, 839 tons, Captain Mulligan, from London and Falmouth the 29th January, with 302 immigrants.

DEPARTURE.—May 13. Lord George Bentinck, ship, for Calcutta.

CLEARANCE.—Stag, ship, 678 tons, McKerlie, master, for London. Passengers—Major and Mrs. St. John, six children, and servant. Messrs. Wm. Raymond, James Gunn, Cameron, Henderson, Arthur, John Willoughby, J. Holden, J. Heywood, D. Frost, Brayford, and W. Bissett. Cargo—1118 bags wool, 455 casks and 46 cases of oil, 1320 bags copper ore, 22 bags leather, &c.

IMPORTS.—May 12. Sarah Louisa, brig from Shanghai; 1600 chests and 1817 half-chests 425 boxes 5 master packages and 4 catty boxes 10. 14. Pemberton, from Liverpool; 274 tons salt.

THE SARAH LOUISA.—Captain Oldham, of the above brig reports as follows:—No vessels were loading at Shanghai for any of those colonies when he left on the 11th February; he spoke, on the 1st March, the Agincourt, from Batavia for London, at anchor in Sunda Straits. H.M.S. Hastings, had just arrived from Hongkong to lay the bugle for the protection of British interest. The Sarah Louisa during her voyage has met very light or baffling winds, being for many days bound close to the island of Amak, and has been since the 18th April making this port from Cape Leveen.—*Melbourne Herald*, May 14.

British SHIPPING.—The Robert Syers, from Sydney the 3rd September, arrived at Gravesend the 21st January. The brig Syren, from Sydney the 4th September, arrived at Gravesend on the 17th January. The ship Caroline Agnes, 370 tons, A. E. Morris, commander, would leave London on the 19th February, calling at Plymouth for emigrants. The frigate-built ship Dorothy, 700 tons, Captain R. T. Moodie, was to follow the John Mitchell, bound for Adelaide and Port Phillip, calling at Plymouth on the 1st February, for emigrants. The John Bright was to leave the docks on the 1st of February, and the Emigrant, with emigrants for the Falklands, both for Sydney. The Royal Sovereign, 637 tons, would leave Plymouth on the 10th February, with emigrants upon the co-operation system, for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. The ship Wherry, 447 tons, under engagement with Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, was to leave London on the 3rd February, for Melbourne direct. The James Gibb and Emma Eugenia, 333 tons, Cullerwell, were to leave Plymouth about the 1st February, with emigrants, for Sydney. The Clarion Castle, 382 tons, was to be the Farnbury Post Office Packet for Sydney. The Marquis of Ormonde, 300 tons, N. K. Nelson, would leave London on the 4th, and the Hampshire, for Auckland, on the 23rd February, the last vessel with emigrants. The Josephine sailed from Gravesend on the 16th January, for Sydney. The Ann Milne, Captain Thomas, under engagement to Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, was to leave London the 29th January. The Child Harrold, 708 tons, Byers, for Adelaide and Port Phillip, was to leave Plymouth on the 1st February. The Lady Peel, 75 tons, J. Fraser, for Port Phillip and Sydney, to leave Plymouth on the 2nd February, and a ship 26 tons, from Plymouth on the 11th March—all on the mutual co-operation system. The Flora, for Adelaide, was to leave on the 10th February. The Lady Howden was laid on for Hobart Town; and Robert Syers for Launceston. The first ship for this province, under the auspices of the Port Phillip and Clarence River Colonization Company, was advertised to sail in January last.—*Melbourne Herald*, May 15.

The Pemberton, ship, 1253 tons, 11 married couples, 317 single women, 3 male children, and 1 female child, under 14 years old. The above emigrants are principally from the Unions. The Pemberton is a magnificent ship, and the largest that ever arrived in Port Phillip. Her arrangements throughout are most complete. She sails hence, after landing the immigrants, for the Chinchila Islands, on the coast of Peru, for a cargo of guano.—The Stebonheath was expected to sail daily for this port, with emigrants, from Plymouth. The W. W. Hyatt, sailing for Port Phillip via Adelaide the 23rd January. The Garland Grove sailed for Port Phillip, from Plymouth on the 29th January.—*Ibid.*

Captain Wood, of the brig Cockermouth Castle, reports having caught, on the 7th instant, an albatross, having on its neck a card, upon which was written: "Zenobia, barque, 8th April; lat. 39° 8', long. 149°.—*Ibid.*

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—A very lamentable event has occurred in the parish of Govan, of which the following are the particulars, so far as we have learned them. Recently a young gentleman returned from Australia to visit relations in the neighbourhood, and before leaving, had a slight accident with a nail in the foot, which, however, perhaps neglected during the passage home, caused the great toe-nail to grow into the flesh. To remove pain and inconvenience, he resolved to submit to an operation, which a respectable surgeon in Govan was employed to perform on Wednesday last. Preparatory to doing so, the surgeon resolved to make use of chloroform; but the patient after inhaling the gas almost instantly expired.—*Glasgow, Saturday Post*.

OXFORD, DEC. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Aumale and the Duke de Nemours, with their suite, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, chaplain to the Queen Dowager, from whom the Princes have just come, have visited to-day several of the principal buildings of the University. The Bodleian Library, University Printery, Office, the Radcliffe and University Angelo Collection of Drawings, &c. The illustrious party, who are staying at the Angel, were attended by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Senior Proctor, and the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson, of Exeter College.

pect he has paid dearly enough. To salve over the sore, he naturally enough looks out for some one else to lay the blame upon, and selects the penny stamp as his especial grievance. We beg to remind him that we are sufferers as well as himself, and only request that in case his present patrons should ever attain to power, they will make it their first duty to exonerate us from the jd. stamp, which makes every supplement we publish a heavy loss to us. However, a candid admission of past errors is the best beginning of new year; and we are rejoiced to see that our contemporary, having failed to bring down his rivals to his own level, is now desirous of rising to theirs.—
Times, January 2.

A SHIP AMONG ICEBERGS.—It is impossible to convey a correct idea of the beauty, the magnificence, of some of the scenes through which we passed. Thousands of the most grotesque, fanciful, and beautiful icebergs and icefields surrounded us on all sides, intersected by numerous serpentine canals, which glittered in the sun, (for the weather was fine all the time we were in the straits) like threads of silver twining round ruined palaces of crystal. The masses assumed every variety of form and size, and many of them bore such a resemblance to cathedrals, churches, columns, and spires, that I could almost fancy we had been transported to one of the floating cities of Fairyland. The rapid motion too of our ship, in what appeared a dead calm, added much to the magical effect of the scene. A light but steady breeze urged her along, with considerable velocity, through a maze of ponds and canals, which, from the immense quantity of ice that surrounded them, were calm and unruffled as the surface of a mill pond. Not a sound disturbed the delightful stillness of nature, save the gentle rocking of the vessel's bow as she sped on her way, or the occasional puffing of a lazy whale, awakened from a nap by our unceremonious intrusion on his domains. Now and then, however, my reveries were disagreeably interrupted by the ship coming into sudden contact with huge lumps of ice. This happened occasionally when we arrived at the termination of one of those natural canals through which we passed, and found it necessary to force our way into the next. These concussions were sometimes very severe,

severely damaged, 216; slightly damaged, 428; out of which number 258 had gas in the buildings and 386 no gas. The total was, therefore, 644 fires, 75 false alarms, 86 chimneys, and the total of calls for fires and false alarms, 814; showing an increase of 197 this year over the average of the fifteen years. During the same period seven firemen had lost their lives in the execution of their duty, and 239 private individuals had been burned to death. This return does not include the vast number of children who annually perish through their clothes taking fire, but merely those who have been known to be burned in the fires attended by the brigade.

PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Paris print shows that General Taylor is the 12th President of the United States of America since the declaration of independence. Washington resigned, if we may so speak, from 1783 to 1796, having been re-elected in 1792 for a second quadrennial period. John Adams reigned from 1796 to 1800; Mr. Jefferson, from 1800 to 1808; Mr. Madison, from 1808 to 1816; General Monroe, from 1816 to 1824; Mr. John Quincy Adams, from 1824 to 1828; General Jackson, or "Old Hickory," from 1828 to 1836; Mr. Van Buren, from 1836 to 1840; General Harrison, elected in 1840, for a few months only, having died in the spring of 1841; Mr. Tyler, his successor, from 1841 to 1844; and Mr. Polk, the ex-President, from 1844 to 1848. It will be seen that of the above eleven Presidents, as many as five were elected for two consecutive periods. "The constitution of the United States, observes the *Journal du Havre*, "whilst it orders that the President shall be elected for four years, has said nothing respecting the limits to be assigned to the privilege of re-election. It has been seen that several Presidents served twice, but that third re-election has never occurred, Washington having nobly refused to occupy the Presidential chair for a third quadrennial period, in order to avoid the dangers to which the possible ambition of his successors might have exposed the republic." In the United States, the place of the President, if vacated by his decease, is occupied forthwith by the Vice-President *pro tempore*; whereas, in France a new election must take place within a month's date from the demise of the President.

in keeping good way on, but in increasing the speed of the boat. This way of pulling, I think, is only to give them a showy and conspicuous appearance, as it attracted the eye of a stranger immediately, and he is apt to exclaim, without considering "how well they pull—what a fine sight—it is really wonderful!" Such sentences as these escape the lips of a person on first sight of these boats; but after examining the pullers and their execution he quickly changes his expression to "what a foolish practice, &c.!" Boats of this kind, if a vessel will not have to off Corregidor after proper signals have been made for her to do so, have the sanction of government to fire into her. This was acted up to on one or two occasions some time back. It is an exercise particularly when there is no danger near, but a very warm way of welcoming a stranger. Having passed Corregidor you are in the Bay of Manila. This splendid bay is about 150 miles in circumference, and the scenery around it is most superb and imposing. Some thousands of vessels can lie here with safety, excepting during the south-west monsoon (from April to September) when strong gales frequently blow. The bay being of so great an extent, and the entrance only sheltered by the island of Corregidor a heavy swell enters from the China Sea; nor is this all, for the wind if strong has so great a range, that of itself it is sufficient to cause a heavy sea. For this there is no remedy, unless the government were to erect a breakwater near to the anchorage. This swell is highly dangerous to the shipping anchor, and during the months I am now speaking of vessels have occasionally broken from their anchors and become total wrecks. In the north-east monsoon, from October to March, which is considered the safest part of the year, gales of much strength seldom blow; but if they did, they would not be severely felt in consequence of the wind blowing from the land, and the vessels only lying at anchor a short distance from it; but notwithstanding I have known vessels in the month of December to have both anchors out, and still to have drifted some distance. Were it not for these gales which arise from the China Sea I should consider this bay as safe as any harbour I have seen. Speaking of the bay itself I do

three days before the alcalde or magistrate, for permission to reside on shore; and again on your departure from Manila it is impossible to leave without a passport or an endorsement on the back of the same, for which you will have to pay \$1 6 reals. A French Missionary, when the vessel was on the point of sailing, was taken with his luggage on shore, because he had no passport, and the vessel departed without him. This happened in my presence. To take luggage or any small packages on shore, or off to a vessel, requires a pass from the Custom House; and even then, let the thing be ever so small and trifling, it will most likely be sent to the Custom House for examination; but to avoid the contents of boxes being exposed, some persons give a dollar, and all is allowed to pass. Bribery is practised to a considerable extent, perhaps more so here than in any other place. Anything prohibited by the government, such as pistols, dirks, &c., are seized, but returned on your departure. Supercargoes and persons of rank are excepted. These laws and regulations are very annoying, and put travellers to great inconvenience, nor can I see how it can benefit the government, but rather consider it as injurious and as a great hindrance to our trading with them. If these were the only regulations, they might be borne, but there are others I could mention still more absurd and annoying. Regulations which require to be strictly adhered to are often neglected, while others of a trifling and simple nature are put in force. For instance, they place three officers on board a vessel in ballast. This they say is done to prevent smuggling, but they have to be found whilst on board with good provisions and lodgings at the expense of the ship. I must go a little further with my condemnations: I include the officers and formalities of the Custom-house and other offices. Nothing can be done at these offices with promptness, and every thing connected with them merchants and captains find more or less annoying: the Spaniards, indeed, do not deny it themselves. I think the government would find it beneficial in the end to abolish a great many of these laws, and instead of increasing smuggling, as the laws do at present, such alterations would serve to suppress it. I have not the least doubt as our trade is increasing

those who have been accustomed to water drinking in childhood that it will show its good effects in after life. During the first nine months the infant is to be nourished by its mother's milk, which serves as food and drink—it is gradually accustomed to other sustenance during the period of weaning. After this is accomplished, however, the infant should have fresh water as well as milk. By water drinking in childhood and youth, the foundation of a durable stomach is laid, and thus of a healthy body throughout life. The nervous and blood systems are over-excited by taking viands, spices, beer, wine, chocolate, coffee, &c.; and thus a constant artificial state of fever is maintained, and the process of life so much accelerated by it, that children fed in this manner do not attain perhaps half the age ordained by nature. Besides this, experience has taught that they generally become passionate and wild, having neither the will nor the power to make themselves or others happy. Furthermore, too exciting and nutritious food gives rise to many diseases to which they fall a sacrifice in early years. Parents should weigh this well; they should throw aside their prejudice against water, which they look upon as weakening, ignorantly considering that the tender organism of children requires far more nourishing diet, to bring it to maturity than the already perfected body of the adult. This is a wrong notion: children thrive best upon a simple moderately nourishing vegetable diet, on milk and pure water: we see this confirmed in the cottage of the peasant.

FIRE IN LONDON DURING 1848.—Yesterday evening Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Engine establishment, made his annual return of the fires which occurred during the past year in the metropolitan district. The return includes every disaster that had taken place by fire up to twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and from which it appears that the premises totally destroyed and considerably damaged were 295; the number of buildings slightly damaged by fire, water, &c., was 509, making a total number of fires of 805. The false alarms to which the engines and firemen had been called during the year were 120; and during the same period there had been 86 chimneys on fire, to which the firemen had given their attendance. The total number of calls for assistance received during the year was 1011. There had been during the same period 10 fatal fires, and the number of lives lost were, two firemen, and 12 private individuals. The most disastrous fires were those at New Crane, Shadwell, where Piercy and Hancock, two of the brigade from Wellington-square station, were crushed to death by the falling of the floors of a steam corn-mill, owing to the great weight of the machinery in the upper floors; that which recently occurred in Gray's-inn-lane, where a husband and wife perished, the one in Whitechapel-road where two persons were burned to death; and the extensive chicory-mill in Mary-street, Whitechapel, where a man was killed by one of the walls falling upon him. The extraordinary explosion in Albany-street, Regent's-park, is especially alluded to in the return, the different buildings damaged on that occasion being upwards of 100. The yearly average of fires in the metropolis for the last fifteen years is thus given, showing a large increase in their number:—Premises totally destroyed and cou-

not think it has its equal. The only dangers of any consequence are St. Nicolas's shoals, lying about six miles from the south shore, which can be easily avoided by hauling up for the north side of the bay after passing Corregidor. A great number of fishing stakes, made of bamboo, are erected in the bay by the natives, and a vessel in beating to the anchorage during the night, is liable to get entangled amongst them, in which case it has to commit great damage to get clear. Soundings are to be had in any part of the bay.

The next place that you approach in passing up the bay is a small town called "Cavite," erected on a point of land projecting from the main. Having seen this place but for a short time, I am unable to give as exact a description as I would wish; the houses are built in the same style as at Manila, but very few Spaniards reside here. The land hereabouts is very low, which causes this place to be unhealthy; but there is, nevertheless, a great traffic carried between this place and Manila. The government have erected here an arsenal and other stores. The anchorage at this place is sheltered from all winds, and until within the last four years, this was the proper anchorage. Several masters of vessels, however, having been discovered smuggling, the place of anchorage was changed to Manila. Three steamers occasionally lie here, the Reino do Castilla of 400 tons, a very splendid wooden boat; the Sebastian de l' Ecano, and the Magallane, each of about 150 tons, built of iron, the two former are employed in voyages to Singapore, and the latter amongst the islands for the suppression of piracy. A steamer leaves for Singapore every month, and carries the overland mail for Europe, for which the Manila government merit the greatest credit; this keeps the steamer in constant employment, and is convenient and beneficial to the merchant residing there. They are also allowed, (as a favour, I am informed,) to carry passengers, which is a great convenience, for these passengers merely pay their share of the mess. The mess, however, is said to be rather an expensive one. These steamers were built in England for the Manila Government, and have all English engineers. The Sebastian de l' Ecano, I speak from experience, is a very good sea boat, her officers are very gentlemanly, and show you the greatest courtesy, making you as comfortable and welcome as possible. A great number of passenger boats ply between this place and Manila; they are curiously constructed, being long, narrow, and low, and for safety and steadiness they are compelled to carry a bamboo out-rigger on each side. I have seen these boats crowded to such a degree with passengers that many have been compelled to sit on these bamboo out-riggers, which is a very dangerous seat, as a person in such a position may expect every moment to be precipitated into the water. Other boats of smaller dimensions are continually plying to Manila.

Leaving this place, and having arrived amongst the shipping, immediately after or before the anchor is let go, the Captain of the Port and Post Master, or their deputies, in separate gun-boats, board the vessel, and the same questions are put to the Captain as might be expected in another port, with this exception, that they here require a list of the arms and ammunition on board. This is to prevent these articles being smuggled on shore, as the exportation and sale to the natives is prohibited. The regulations of the port are handed to you, printed in English, Spanish, and French. There are several heavy penalties inflicted for non-compliance with any of these regulations, which are immediately enforced, if you give the authorities an opportunity so doing. The Post Master requires all the letters and newspapers you have for Manila, and the detention of any of them would place the ship under a heavy penalty. I have, however, known vessels to detain the mail until they have landed, and have been on the point of sailing. The next form is with the passengers, who it is necessary should have a passport before they are allowed to land. If you have none, by sending on shore to your agents and friends they, on application, will procure you one. There are several forms to be attended to on landing, such as procuring security for your good behaviour, appearing before the expiration of

fast they will find out their error, and in time will rectify these abuses, which step will be much to their interest and ours also. The only benefit a captain derives at this port is on the desertion of seamen. Masters of vessels have only to make their complaint to the captain of the port, and he will immediately send a small detachment of soldiers to find such deserters. They are easily found, and are placed in prison until the captain wishes their release. The port charges are trifling, and for a vessel of 300 or 400 tons will not exceed £20—to whalers it is a free port.

Leaving this subject, we turn to something more pleasing. To take your departure from the ship you can employ a banca or licensed boat, which conveys you to the shore. These boats are pulled by two or three Indians, and are very safe, but not convenient. They are built in the shape of a common canoe, only with a flat bottom, and are made from one solid piece of hard wood. They mostly measure from 20 to 40 feet in length, and low in the water, and are very unsteady. They have a low covering made of split bamboo for keeping the rays of the sun out, and for the convenience of passengers, I should say inconvenience, as persons are liable to have the crown of a hat very quickly broken, which, indeed, is a circumstance that often happens. The charge for taking you to and from the shipping is three-quarters of a dollar. After leaving the ship and pulling to a short distance, you arrive at the commencement of the river. At each side is a stone pier about 700 feet long and 20 feet wide, the foundation of which has been made from ship's ballast, and the top of square stones. On the right point of this, on entering, is erected a fort built of stone and tiles, in a rather dilapidated state, mounting ten guns. On the other point is what is termed the light-house, a fixed light and altogether a most ridiculous concern. The Spaniards say it is visible fifteen miles; but I, as well as others, could not distinguish it from the other lights on shore until within five miles. A little further on are stationed several gun-boats, and all boats moving up and down this river are obliged to pass alongside these boats, that nothing may be taken from the port without a pass, or it is seizable. If there should be an article seized, it is immediately sent to the Custom-house. To take off a small quantity of bamboos for dunnaging a vessel requires a pass. This is done to prevent smuggling, but persons secret things about themselves and in the seat of the boat, in spite of all their precautions. In this river all small crafts lie that are employed in carrying produce from different provinces, and at times may be seen large vessels undergoing repairs or hove down. Vessels drawing more than twelve feet water cannot enter. Having passed a little further you are at the general landing place, and before you, on one side, stand the suburbs, and on the other side of the river the city of Manila. The latter place was originally taken possession of by the Spaniards, and they held possession of it until the war broke out in 1762, when it was taken possession of by the British, but was afterwards ceded to the Spaniards upon their engaging to pay a certain amount as ransom, the greater part of which sum still remains unpaid.

The city of Manila is enclosed by a stone wall, about four miles in circumference, with fortifications which are good. The principal place fortified is that overlooking the bay, and round the walls and fortifications is a ditch, but it is very shallow, and could easily be forded, some parts being filled with mud. To approach the city from the suburbs you have to pass an arched gate, and to enter the city you have to pass a similar one with a draw-bridge. At both of these places sentinels are stationed, and there is only sufficient space for a vehicle to pass at a time. The gates are closed at eleven o'clock P.M. precisely, and no person is allowed to enter or leave after that hour; even five minutes after this time it is impossible to leave. As an instance of this I may mention that myself, with a small party of friends paid a visit to some Mestizos, and it was late in the evening before we separated—about a quarter past 11 o'clock; our carriage were waiting, and we hurried with all possible speed to the gates, but only to return, as all our reasoning and offered bribes to

the sentinel were ineffectual, and some were compelled to sleep in carriages until morning, while others, more fortunate, succeeded in finding lodgings. In the city of Manila is a very fine square, opposite which is erected Government House, a very poor looking building. On every Sunday evening, the bands of the different regiments, when they are called out—mostly of Indians, who are most expert—I have yet heard; there are two bands in attendance to relieve each other, and they generally play from eight till ten o'clock, n.s. There is a casino or place of amusement in the city, which is supported and patronized by the higher class, by subscription. It is a very large building, most splendidly decorated, and when the ladies and gentlemen are congregated there is a most magnificent spectacle. I have seen as many as two hundred ladies (some very handsome), and one hundred and fifty gentlemen seated in one room viewing the performance; it opened three times a month for amateur theatrical performances, concert, ball, all of which go off exceedingly well, and the attendance is good. There are two colleges here for the instruction of young ladies; I visited both, accompanied by a Spanish friend, who was acquainted with the master and some young ladies. Visits are allowed here every Wednesday and Friday, until ten o'clock at night. It is to say, all young ladies are allowed to see their friends and friends during this time. My friend called for several young ladies he wished to see, or most likely to give me an opportunity of seeing the beauties of Manila; indeed I was surprised with the beauty of two or three; one in particular, whom I never beheld a more beautiful girl. She had very long auburn hair thrown carelessly back over her shoulders, a fine countenance, good figure, and most musical voice. Her dress had short sleeves which showed a beautifully white arm, and that with the blush at seeing a stranger, made so charming a picture that I could not help the expression, "escaping me of how beautiful." These young ladies are not so bashful as would be expected, but will enter into lively conversation with a stranger as if they had been old acquaintances, which a little surprised me, and I left with the idea that I must have met her before. A few days afterwards I received an invitation to attend a fortnight's vacation of the College, and I had then a better opportunity of seeing the young ladies, nor was I in the least disappointed with their beauty. There were here mixed Spaniards and Mostezos. During the time there was dancing, which is similar to ours. I spent a very pleasant morning, and only left to pay my respects to the Governor. His Excellency, who from what I observed and heard, is a plain and gentlemanly man, is very popular with the Spaniards—he has done great benefits on the inhabitants. He conferred great benefits on the Chinese, who are curiously constructed, but well adapted for the climate, being built more for comfort and convenience than for show. Those in the city are substantially built of stone, having a verandah or balcony along the upper story, with sliding partitions running the whole length of the balcony, and small square pearl shells as a substitute for windows. This is to make the place cool by keeping out the reflection of the sun. The lower fronts of the houses are disposed of to different persons, Chinaman, and others, and converted into shops; the upper parts are reserved as private dwellings. The back part of the lower, or ground floor, is used for stables, stores, coach-house, &c. The rooms of these houses are generally large and lofty, and in some places are splendidly furnished; in others plain, but with neatness and taste. Carpets are not used here; but the floors, the boards of which are long and wide, are every morning polished, and then the appearance as nearly as possible of painted cedar. Along the ceiling of the dining room, and above the table, is a Punkha, or large fan, which is put in motion by Indians pulling ropes. The buildings outside have a very bad appearance, want of a coat of white-wash. After they have been much used, a stranger would take them for a number of old houses, just seeing their last day, for they have, with some exceptions, as nearly as possible, an appearance of health. Shocks from earthquakes are often felt in the city, to guard against this, the roofs of the houses are so constructed that they move with the lower part of the building. During my stay here two slight shocks were felt in one week; but were not of a severe nature as to cause any damage. These shocks are sometimes severely felt, and are attributed to a small volcano, about forty miles in the country. With the exception of Spaniards no Europeans are allowed to reside in the city.

Leaving this place, we turn to the suburbs. The houses in the principal streets are built in the same style, and have the same appearance as those in the city. This description, however, does not include the houses of the lower classes of Indians which are in some places, but more generally in the country, built of bamboo, and are raised on posts a few feet from the ground. The sides of these buildings are sometimes run up with plank boarding, but more usually with a cloth, called by the natives *Nerjal*, inside the floor is made from split bamboo, and fastened together with *Tanans*. Between every two houses is a narrow crevice; this is a protection from the water that might penetrate the roof, as it immediately runs through the flooring again by means of these outlets. The Indians keep their dwellings in good order and manage their household affairs with exactness. The streets are in some places very narrow, so much so that a conversation might be held without exertion with your opposite neighbours, and this, indeed, is often done by Senoritas and their Nubios, as they are called.

Leaving the city and suburbs for a short time, we turn to the inlets, their customs, and manners. Here are to be seen people of many different nations; but as the population consists mostly of Spaniards, Chinese, Mostezos, Indians, of those only shall I make mention in their different places. The Spaniards are considered as the aristocracy—the leaders of fashion, and the leaders of the race; they, as also a few of the high class Mostezos, are dressed in European costumes; the Chinese dress according to their usual fashion, which is well known. Of the Mostezos and Native Indians the men invariably appear in a white

shirt, worn outside the trousers; a few I have seen wearing clothes made of blue nankeen; and in some instances I have seen them wear cloth. They are very irascible and independent. The females wear the skirt of a frock, with a Seyer or wrapped round it, a Pinia or muslin vest, and a handkerchief over their shoulders; the sleeves are worn, but not stocking. The slippers being with the backs, and are kept on by a leather strap. Little else outside the edge of the leather, and it has often pried me to see how they manage to keep them on, not only in walking, but even while dancing. In the colours of their dress they are very particular, having a great partiality for bright and gaudy tints. The fashion or pattern of the dress is generally coloured checks and stripes of all varieties. The slippers are very richly ornamented with gold, silver, and embroidery. They mostly wear their hair drawn back from the forehead, and fastened to the neck, parting the hair with a pin or comb. I have seen girls and women—both Mostezos and Indians, with their hair thrown negligently over their shoulders and reaching down to their knees. The Mostezos are a mixed race, in some instances representing the Spaniard and Indian, and in others the union of the latter race with Chinese, somewhat approaching the position of the Creole and Mulattoes of the West Indies. The Mostezos are seldom above the middle height; but taken altogether they are a very good looking race. Many of the women may be called very pretty, and some of them even handsome. They have generally good figures, though small; they seemed to me in such instances to be gentle, quiet, kind, amiable, good-natured beings. To a stranger they will show much attention, and will endeavour to understand, and make themselves understood in the conversation that might be going on, which they will make themselves quite familiar with you, which makes the conversation to be pleasing. They can mostly play the guitar—their fondness for which instruments amounts to a mania. Many of them are very accomplished, and proficient in music, which they take a great delight in; dancing, also, is much practised, and many are perfect in this accomplishment that if not superior are all events equal to any dancers I ever saw, for grace and lightness of step. The race of people are the most amiable I ever met with, to what extent the reader will be able to see on our two instances I shall relate hereafter. There were round their necks a scapular attached to beads, with the superstitious idea that this will preserve them from all evil. There are too customs, to which both Mostezos and Indian men and women are addicted: those are chewing the betel nut or bay rum, and smoking cigars; both of these habits are carried to a great extent here. The betel is prepared by breaking the nut in eight pieces; a green leaf is then applied with a piece of lime, and is wrapped up; after which it is placed round the mouth, the true nut is produced from a very slender but lofty, being usually from forty to fifty feet in height, and the nut when ripe is the size of a small egg. At nearly every corner of the street are vendors of this article of consumption. This chewing causes them to spit very much, by which the pathway is much stained, and a very unpleasant smell arises from it in places. The Chinamen have a great number of small houses, which are the houses of boot and shoemakers, but the larger numbers employed in the sugar manufacture. I have counted in one street not less than twenty-two boot and shoe shops, mostly kept by Chinamen. They make these articles at very moderate prices, but the goods do not wear well. The Chinese are the persons with whom nearly all the trade in British manufactured goods is done by the merchants here, of whom they sometimes purchase large quantities of goods at government nominal credit; but a great many have a running account. The Chinese said by the merchants to be punctual in their payments; this is the only thing that can be said as to evidence of their honesty. They dress very meanly, and great numbers go without shoes. When walking in the sun they seldom carry an umbrella, but to their tails round their heads, which equally protects them. The climate of Manila is very unhealthy, more especially from April to September, when the heat is excessive, the thermometer averaging some 80° F. as often as 100° F. in the sun. If it were not for the shade, (which denotes the name,) which is always at hand, it would be impossible to transact business without being laid up from sickness. These vehicles are small, but convenient to ride about the town, and cost two dollars a day, or forty-five dollars a month. They are drawn by two ponies, with postilions, whose appearance is rather unusual. Their dress is a blue coat, with a very short tail, and a glazed hat, both trimmed with yellow, white drill breeches, and two large patches of leather, which present the tops of boots, with their feet protruding through them. The most oppressive part of the day is from 11 A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M., until this is the time for drives after dinner in the Calzada and other places. The Calzada is a large space of land, lying between the suburbs, the fortifications of the city, and the bay, and every day during these hours, you can see driving parties in carriages, the rank, beauty and fashion of Manila, whose smiles, nods, congratulations, and kind enquiries mutually oblige them to pass a few hours pleasantly. This is in fact, the Hyde Park of Manila. The persons I am now speaking of are the Spaniards and higher class of Mostezos. The number of carriages to be seen here is astonishing; I have often seen a range of them, generally with two ponies and postilion, and sometimes with a footman, about half-a-mile in length, passing and re-passing each other, as if they were in a race, as in a moment, they have all stopped. The cause of this is, that immediately the Vesper bells are heard from the churches, and this takes place exactly at sunset, all stop and remove their hats from their heads, repeating at the same time a short prayer, which lasts about three minutes. Round this place it is a most delightful drive; the road is very level and in good condition, and is kept continually watered during the afternoon by water-carts drawn by bullocks. There is a space of ground near here allotted for the exercise of the troops, and their bands. These troops are nearly all composed of Indians with Spanish

officers. When a great number are on parade they make a formidable appearance; the government have always at command between eight and nine thousand disciplined troops, and fresh recruits are entering the different regiments every day. When wearing their accoutrements and field dress, they have a very neat and clean appearance. The same may be said of the cavalry regiments mounted on small but strong, hardy, and spirited ponies. I have seen as many as four hundred horsemen exercising, which forms a very pretty sight. The sentries on duty, of which there are a great number, one at the end of nearly every street in the principal parts of the place, as also the stations, on every bridge and at the different gates. There is a challenge by the words "Quién Va?" and the general answer is "Español," which allows you to pass. This nightly disciplining causes the streets to be less frequented than they would be were there no sentinels, and during the night no noise is to be heard. Any one making a disturbance is immediately placed in the guard-house. The religion professed here, as also in the whole of the islands, is the Roman Catholic religion being tolerated. Some English merchants have been requested by the government to be allowed to erect a Protestant church, but were refused. They have since applied to the Queen of Spain for permission to do so. Roman Catholic churches are large and numerous, and the attendance is great, not only on Sunday, but during the working days, when may be seen numbers of persons going in and out. The churches are decorated inside with images of the saints, pictures, and other fanciful ornaments, and on festal days the buildings are illuminated. The organists, or priests, who are the greatest musicians, may also be seen in their clerical robes walking through the streets. They have the crown of their heads shaved, and wear a hat with a very broad rim, turned up at each side, which gives it the appearance of a shovel. Their feasts are very numerous, especially during Easter, when no business or work is done for a fortnight, which causes a very great detention to the shipping loading. During the twelve months, I should say there were forty-four feasts observed on Sundays. The feasts are concluded with a grand procession of the clergy, and are very gay and imposing, ending generally with fireworks. The latter are well got up and go off well: the rockets in particular were the best I ever saw. I attended several times to witness their processions and the way they were managed—one I saw reached, I should say, about a mile, and all the persons comprising it being on foot, and it being evening nearly every person carried a large candle which rendered it a most splendid spectacle. During these feasts it is the custom for them to visit each other, and they are always glad to see foreigners and show them the greatest kindness. They will consider themselves offended if you leave without taking something, indeed some of my companions who accompanied me in some of these visits found themselves nearly unfit to dance at a party we were engaged at afterwards. You can walk into any first-class hotel, and be made perfectly familiar with the master, (this is if you can speak Spanish,) and he will tell you the name of his most intimate friend. I, as well as my friends, were surprised at the hospitality shown by a Mostezo and his family; he would not allow us to leave his house the whole day, procured a band of music for our amusement, prepared a most sumptuous breakfast and dinner for us, and in the evening invited some ladies to dance. I must say, that of all the places I have visited, I never experienced more genuine hospitality than I did at Manila.

To the feasts of Saint Pedro and Malabon, and was treated the same, although a stranger. Sunday is considered as a day of amusement, and during the early part of the morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, may be seen Indians walking to the cockpit pit to witness this game, where bets to some extent are laid. Also in the evening the theatre is opened, the performances being by Spaniards. This is a very large building, with pits, and two rows of boxes, and a grand dressing room with great boxes, and well lighted. The attendance is good, it will hold about 1000 persons very conveniently. At each side are refreshment rooms about seventy feet long, and forty feet wide, and at the back of the boxes is a large verandah. At these three places during the interval clasping between each act ladies and gentlemen promenade. There is also a theatre where the performers are all Indians, and their playing, in my opinion, excels that of the Spaniards. I have not forgot to mention, having seen a native of Indian extraction quite white, having white hair on his head and eye lids, and pink eyes. This person I noticed was in the day time led about by two Indians, he being during the day unable to see plainly, but during the night, or in darkness, he could distinguish any object very distinctly. He was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, looked strong, and hardy, but was unable to work during the day. The shops of Manila are kept either by Chinamen or Mostezos. The latter are very fair dealers, but the former like the nation are unfair. All their shops are open in front, but many are very small, some not being more than eight feet square, yet it is surprising to see the quantity of goods that is put in them. The best shops, and those where the finest goods are to be purchased, are in the Escalita, and here, in the occupation of Chinamen, are shops that would do credit to Pitt-street, both in goods and show of elegance. This place is frequented by the inhabitants of the evening, where a cigar is smoked, and business of the day talked over, perhaps a little transacted, and lastly a little argument on politics is carried on, and this serves to pass a few hours very pleasantly. Small change is very scarce here, that is half-dollars, quarter-dollars, and one real pieces, and the people will endeavour, if possible, to give you in change bad silver. Cigars pass as change; it is the general custom to pay any small amount in cigars, also some public-

houses issue cards for change, and by giving one at any time you procure whatever you require. There is also an hotel here, kept by an Englishman, a Mr. Napier, who during the time I was staying there did all that was possible for the comfort of myself and those staying with him.

Having given as correct an account as may be of the customs of the inhabitants, the trade of Manila requires our next attention. The trade of Manila is very great, and the revenue derived from the imports, exports, &c., not only serve to pay the expenses of the islands but also supply the Spaniards annually about half a million of dollars. The most expensive article of manufacture is a *Pink* cloth, made by the natives from the fibres of the *apple leaf*; the texture is very delicate, soft and transparent, and generally has a very slight tinge of pale yellow. It is made into shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, dresses, &c., and is most beautifully worked by the needle. These take some time to make, and are very expensive. The next article of produce of Luzon is tobacco, of which a monopoly is made by the government of Manila, and from which a greater part of the revenue is derived. I saw the cigar manufacturers, in which there are about 1000 men and 7000 women employed in making cigars. I have seen as many as 1000 females seated in one room, some making cigars, others sorting them, and others placing them in bundles of ten. They are made very quickly, but the noise caused by beating the leaf out with a small stone is nearly deafening, and it is without speaking very loud impossible to hear each other. The cuttings of the cigars are made up by men in another manufacture into cigarettes or paper signs, which are much used by the people of Manila. The cigars are made into Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, as called from their different sizes, and are packed in boxes of 100, 250, 500, and 1000. They were at one time considered much better than Havana cigars, but within the last few years the quality has ceased to be so good. Those made for home consumption are much superior to those made abroad. The government are the only manufacturers of these cigars, and any one exporting or importing them in Manila are severely punished, or a heavy penalty paid. The cigars are put into bundles of twenty, and a paper, wrapped with the government stamp on it, is placed around them. All parties occupied in the cigar manufactures are searched when they leave; the matrons search the girls first, and each other afterwards, to prevent any smuggling of cigars or tobacco. The quantity of sugar grown is about 25,000 tons annually, and it is increasing every year. A greater part of it is exported to the Australian colonies, and a large quantity of North American wool is loaded with hemp for the latter country take it generally for dead weight. The trade with the Australian colonies has greatly increased within the last seven years, and the Spaniards have an immovable idea that we are compelled to take it from them, it being both cheaper and of a better quality than we can procure elsewhere. Under this impression they about two years back raised their prices, but found out very early their error in so doing. The government has imposed a duty of 3 per cent. on the market rate, but great complaints have been and are continually being made against this imposition, and the merchants think in time it will be discontinued. The sugar is brought in small coasting vessels from the different provinces in bags, pilons, or earthen jars, and in bulk. The cane is cut in January and February, and the sugar is sent to the market in March and April. In the manufacture of sugar-diets, the raw sugar is allowed first to well drain, and is then mixed with white sugar, or *pangasian*. They are thrown into a heap, again mixed, and then spread about, four pounds on a mat, and put in the sun to dry. I have seen as many as 1500 mats laid out at about eight o'clock in the morning, with about this quantity on each, at two P.M. it is gathered in baskets, taken in the store, and thrown into a heap, again mixed, and afterwards sieved, and the lumps broken. After this it is bagged and beaten down by mallets, and the strained. I never witnessed a process done with more quickness, and the most expert at this work are the Chinese. All exports excepting rope and cigars are subject to an export duty. The same is the case with imported articles, which are very high and exorbitant, more especially when goods arrive by British vessels. And this is not all, for they will value the article at a much higher rate than it will realize. I have heard the merchants complain in the strongest terms against this imposition, without an alteration. Cotton, twine, knives, ready-made clothing, shoes, preserves, fruits, coffee, &c., &c., pay by British vessels fifty per cent.; foreign spirits, sixty per cent.; British cotton and silk manufactures twenty-five per cent.; and for other goods in the same ratio, all to be valued at the market rate, or according to the tariff, the valuations of which are enormous. Silver or gold coins to any amount brought on shore are not allowed to be taken on board without paying a duty of three per cent. Horses (from Sydney) are charged fourteen per cent. on the market price. I have merely given here as instances a few of the duties charged, as it would occupy a large space to enumerate the whole of them. These grasping duties are serious obstacles to trade, yet the Spanish government will not listen to the representations of the benefit to be derived from a reduction, but think that the merchants cannot do without importing the same quantity of goods, and they would charge a higher rate of duty were it not for shame.

Before closing this account of Manila, it is as well to say that persons visiting this place should be very temperate in their habits and way of living, and should rise early and take a bath. An umbrella is always requisite in walking, as also light clothing. It is a general custom to dine in white jackets, and also to attend parties and balls in the same costume. I have omitted in these notes several subjects which I thought would be useless to mention, which would take up too much space to describe, but I believe that I have touched upon the most important facts.

M. M.

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